

## Neanderthal

### The taxonomy:

kingdom : animalia

Phylum : chordata

Class : mammalia

Family : hominidae

Order : primates

Genus : homo

Species : H.neanderthalensis



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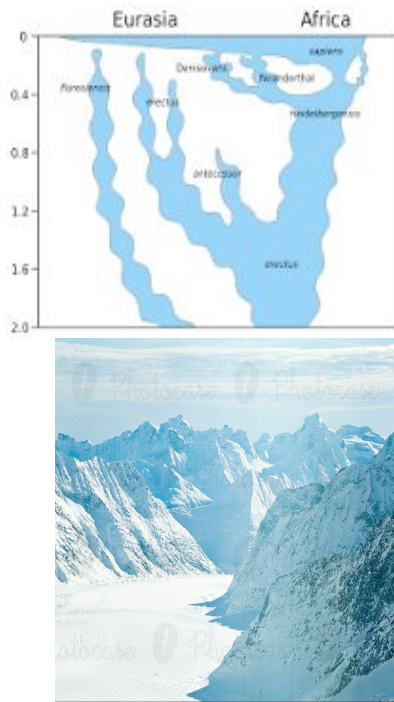
### Explaining the taxonomy

<b>kingdom : animalia</b>	They are heterotrophs, they obtain their own food.
<b>Class : mammalia</b>	They have warm blood.
<b>Phylum : chordata</b>	They have post anal tail.
<b>Family : hominidae</b>	Opposable thumbs.
<b>Genus : homo</b>	High intelligence.
<b>Species:H.neanderthalensis</b>	H.neanderthalensis or neanderthal.

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### Location, Habitat, and Diet of neanderthal

# Neanderthal



➤ Neanderthals inhabited Eurasia from the Atlantic regions of Europe eastward to Central Asia and from as far north as present-day Belgium southward to the Mediterranean and southwest Asia. Neanderthals had a huge nose for humidifying and warming cold, to help them adapt to their cold environment.

➤ Neanderthals had a large middle part of the face, angled cheekbones, and a huge nose for humidifying and warming cold, to help them adapt to their cold environment.



➤ 80% of the neanderthal diet are meat and 20% are vegetables.

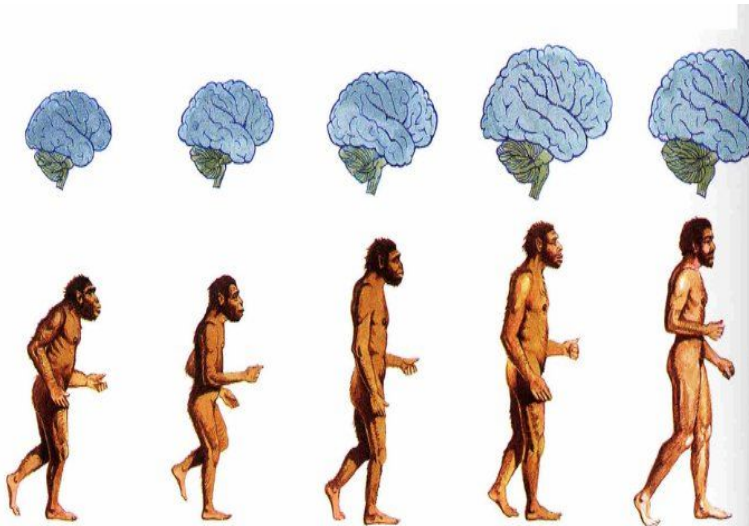
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## Reproduction, Breeding and Development

- Neanderthals usually mate with a very close relatives.

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- women would probably stay in their families or at least in the vicinity during pregnancy and give the child birth there. This must have been true for Neanderthal women getting pregnant by a *Homo sapiens* man, as well for a *Homo sapiens* woman getting pregnant from a Neanderthal man.
  - The infant after seven months start to eat solid food
  - From about seven to eighteen months, the child may be with his mother or could be separated from her.
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### Evolutionary History of neanderthals!

- Both neanderthals and modern humans were evolved from a common ancestor between 500,000 and 200,000 years ago.
  - belong to the same genus (*Homo*) and inhabited the same geographic areas in Asia for 30,000–50,000 years
  - They retained broad shoulders, extremely muscular upper limbs, large chests, strong and fatigue-resistant legs, and broad, strong feet than their ancestors.
  - Their brains also are bigger than their ancestors and became more smarter.
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### Resources:

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Figure 2f from: Irimia R, Gottschling M (2016) Taxonomic revision of *Rochefortia* Sw. (Ehretiaceae, Boraginales). *Biodiversity Data Journal* 4: e7720. <https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.4.e7720>. (n.d.). doi:10.3897/bdj.4.e7720.figure2f

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